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ACMA

Australian Acupuncture & Chinese Medicine Association Ltd.

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# PRESIDENT'S REPORT 2023



## am pleased to present my report for 2023.

## INTRODUCTION

2023 was a milestone year for AACMA, celebrating its 50th anniversary as the lead professional association representing the majority of registered Chinese medicine practitioners in Australia and advocating for the profession. The highlight celebratory event was the Australian Acupuncture and Chinese Medicine Conference (AACMAC) gala dinner, which included the inaugural Hall of Fame Awards. This presented a prime opportunity to showcase and acknowledge AACMA member practitioners for their contributions to all facets of the profession: clinical practice, education, research, and service to AACMA. The inaugural Key Contributor Awards acknowledged industry stakeholders/ suppliers who have supported

AACMAC, the largest Chinese medicine conference in the Southern Hemisphere, every year since its inception 23 years ago. Congratulations and thank you to AACMA Hall Of Fame Award recipients:

- John McDonald
- Jane Lyttleton
- Greg Bantick
- Richard Li

Congratulations and thank you to AACMA Key Contributor Award recipients:

- Acuneeds
- China Books (Melbourne and Sydney)
- Helio Supply

A video highlighting AACMA, its members, and the profession was produced to mark our 50 years of service to our members, the profession, and the industry.

#### THE NATIONAL OFFICE

Staff continue to work the majority of the time from their homes, attending the office in person for training sessions. Staff meetings are conducted via Zoom as needed. A stable, cohesive, and well-functioning team, our staff continue to keep AACMA operating smoothly. Staff continues to have the support of the AACMA Board to undertake professional development as required to enhance their knowledge and efficiency in their roles. CEO Paul Stadhams successfully completed more comprehensive training with AICD during the first 6 months of the year. The past 18 months in the current AACMA office have delivered significant savings on our rental costs.



#### CLIENT MANAGEMENT RESOURCE (CMR), RESEARCH CENTRE, AND WEBSITE

The website continues to undergo renovation and updating. Planned new innovations to the website designed to improve member experience, knowledge, and interaction, promised a year ago and in my report for last year, are still to be completed and installed by the developer. This stall in the website renovation continues to impact the Research Centre and its ability to be fully functional. The AACMA Research Centre, a highquality, topical, educational, and clinically relevant resource, will be updated to maintain the currency of the catalogued research on offer to members. A valuable resource, it is an exclusive repository on all aspects of Chinese medicine.

#### **AACMAC 2023 AND CPD**

The conference returned to JW Marriott Gold Coast for 2023. Another successful event for the association, with attending delegates, members, presenters, and exhibitors commenting that it was the best conference yet. Unlike the previous years, more members attended in person than online due to an innovative program that offered more interaction through workshops and panel discussions, 50th-anniversary celebrations, and, importantly, a year that didn't have a COVID impact.



An AACMA anniversary gift to attendees online and in person was 6 months' access to the recording of the entire conference program, providing 44 hours of valuable learning for their continuing professional development.

Our international speakers prerecorded their presentations and were then available for a live cross for realtime question and answer sessions immediately after. Local presenters were in person or live-streamed, including the Chair of the Chinese Medicine Board of Australia and a representative from the Therapeutic Goods Administration presenting on the regulatory guidelines and information necessary for practice.

AACMA was very pleased to host Yair Maimon, President of the European Traditional Chinese Medicine Association, and 14 other overseas presenters in person or online, including Mina Larson CEO of the US NCCAOM, who gave an insight into the state of the Chinese medicine profession and practice in the USA. 23 Local Australian speakers presented on a wide variety of topics that included clinical practice applications, interactive sessions, current research, business, and professional issues. In addition to the 44 hours of CPD at AACMAC, extra professional development events were presented throughout the year to members, providing vital information on professional indemnity and public liability insurances and the importance of good communication to avoid complaints and notifications, cyber security, and a mini-conference in Melbourne in March delivered as a hybrid event for in-person or online attendance for members around the country. This included a Q&A member forum for members to ask questions of the AACMA Board members in attendance and AACMA CEO. Heavily subsidized or free, the professional development events provided 55 hours of CPD for members, making it easy and financially viable for members to achieve the mandated 20 hours of professional development required by the Chinese Medicine Board of Australia (CMBA).





### STUDENT ATTRACTION INITIATIVE

Commencing in 2021 and ongoing, this initiative was designed to promote the study of Chinese medicine as a career path. It has proven to be a success with an increase in student members for the association. AACMA continues to collaborate with the educational institutions to promote Chinese medicine as a worthwhile study option that offers an interesting career path.

A new student information eBrochure has been and is continuing to be emailed to all the high school guidance and career advisors around Australia. This initiative has taken on new significance as RMIT has decided to cease offering undergraduate degrees in Chinese medicine following UTS's lead of a few years ago. If more student interest is generated, tertiary education providers may review their decisions to cease offering Chinese medicine undergraduate degrees.

### **LOBBYING**

Inclusion into Medicare's Chronic disease management is still a focus for the AACMA Board. Showing not just clinical effectiveness but also cost effectiveness of acupuncture are areas of interest. To this end, Invitations to Offer were sought from 6 professional firms that offer advisory services. KPMG was successful in their offer and provided their final report in early December 2023. The AACMA Board will now formulate a strategy and plan of use for this information in the new year.

#### **MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL FEES**

The AACMA Board again voted to offer a 10% discount on membership fees if paid before November 30. Many members took advantage of this offer with the majority of them renewing the membership early.

AACMA also provides a few different payment plans for members to pay their renewal fees that give them options that best suit their financial circumstances. A majority of our members take advantage of the discount and pay their fees before the November 30th deadline.

The ongoing issue with member renewal is the difficulty in getting some members to submit their CPD record by the end of the year as required. Failure to provide this information in time leads to suspension by the private health funds who like the CMBA, require evidence that practitioners are maintaining their knowledge and proficiency. Maintaining ongoing professional development is a criterion of health fund provider status.



#### **SOCIAL MEDIA**

AACMA has continued to post on its Facebook and Instagram pages to engage the public and promote Chinese medicine and AACMA practitioner members. There appears to be a growing interest in the social media topics and information that AACMA posts. The reach of the content provided generates more "clicks" through to our practitioner search function, evidence that this marketing strategy is increasing awareness and potential market share for our practitioner members.

#### COLLABORATIONS RAISING AWARENESS OF CHINESE MEDICINE

The One Voice Big Evidence project is ongoing with a shift in focus for this international collaboration between Europe, USA and Australia.

The focus is more on the development of standardised high quality education for Chinese Medicine across the world thus delivering better trained, more knowledgeable practitioners and ultimately patient outcomes. Australia is a world leader in the standard of education and national registration and AACMA as the lead professional body was heavily involved in the work leading up to national registration in 2012 and government recognition. This places AACMA in a good position for this joint venture.





AACMA is a proud supporter of Western Sydney University's Chinese medicine faculty endorsing and promoting a world first "Chinese Materia Medica: The Hidden Story of Healing Plants", taking place at the Royal Botanic Garden Sydney from 6-20 July 2023.

There are plans for future collaborations between WSU and AACMA next year to deliver useful educational and research opportunities.

#### **IN CLOSING**

2023 was literally, an eventful year with our 50th anniversary celebrations, a very successful national/international conference and our video.

The Board and Office Staff continue to work hard maintaining good communication lines and member services to provide the best service to members

We continue responding and acting on member feedback, comments, enquiries and complaints on external and internal issues. This is an ongoing mission and priority of the AACMA Board and National Office Staff.

Again, member feedback shows that AACMA has been achieving this very important goal with positive member outcomes on the majority of issues that have been raised.

Thank you to our office staff under the guidance of CEO Paul Stadhams, for their high capability and competence in the operational support of the Board.

Yan (accounts), Mia (events), Elena (membership), Chris (membership) and Ethan (reception) thank you for all your hard work on behalf of the members and Roard

Thank you also to our marketing and promotions company Missy Mischief - Amanda and Wade Kuhn, are a valuable asset in helping to raise the AACMA profile.

I would like to thank my fellow Board members, also volunteers, who have given up enormous amounts of time from family and clinic to be able to contribute to our association.

A team who has continued to work well together, Richard Li, (Vice President) Drew Matfin (Audit and Risk), Lily Feng (director)and Mark Vanniekerk (director).

I appreciate your contribution to AACMA in 2023.

## **Waveny Holland**

AACMA PRESIDENT



## TREASURER'S REPORT 2023

Stability, that is the single best word to describe the AACMA finances in 2023. And it was appreciated to have stability to plan and budget in the greater economy.

The AACMA executives and Board again decided to provide a discount for early payment of membership fees. This discount was taken up by the vast majority of members and led to a marginal decrease (-0.43%) in revenue from memberships compared to 2022. However, other streams of income increased, leading to a total revenue increase of 2.1%.

The higher-than-normal inflation rates seen in 2022 did continue in 2023; however, most costs were moderated due to good fiscal management. Of note, to the contrary though was the cost of AACMAC 2023, which was significantly more expensive (86.4% rise) due to three main factors: a superior venue, much higher costs for venues in general post-Covid impact on the conference and hotel industry, and the added expenses for celebrating AACMA's 50th year. AACMAC 2023 was not only a jubilant celebration of the AACMA and a great conference, it also was a financial success, bringing in a modest profit of just over \$31,000.



As per previous years, staff wages again were the most significant individual expense item. Wage rises in 2023 amounted to a 9.7% increase. Taking wages and AACMAC-related expenses out of the equation, AACMA's remaining expenses decreased by 9.14% from 2022 to 2023 despite an average inflation rate of 5.6% during 2023. Additionally, these expenses included ongoing website development and costs of researchers for the AACMA Research Centre and

additional consultation costs

This strong spending overhaul has allowed for plans to go ahead, and the AACMA Board actioned another major investment into the Chinese medicine profession comparable to the Acupuncture Evidence Project. The Board appointed Medforth Dunne to engage with and co-ordinate independent research of the Australian Chinese medicine industry's impact on the Australian Economy by KPMG Pty Ltd.

Overall, revenue increased by 6.38%, expenses increased by 9.28%, and 2023 was another year where an operating profit was recorded, amounting to just under \$60,000. AACMA continues to be considered financially strong. Substantial capital reserves grew modestly, which has allowed for the Board to again provide discounts in 2024 and planned for 2025.

AACMA's finance staff Yan Zhang and CEO Paul Stadhams deserve thanks once again, as does Mia Zhang for her budget work with AACMAC. I would like to also thank my fellow ARC members and the Board for their support in managing the AACMA finances.

#### Andrew Matfin

CHAIR OF AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE



# CEO'S REPORT 2023



n our 50th Anniversary year, AACMA has delivered strong financial results, grown our base and by all accounts, achieved satisfaction amongst our membership. By continuing to make the main thing the main thing and focusing on the needs of members, 2023 has again seen AACMA outperform many other associations.



### **AACMA EVENTS**

This year we continued to refine what CPD Events we hosted, holding eight separate events (including AACMAC). In 2024, we will focus our presentations on Professional Issues and general business operations as opposed to needling techniques and the like. All events were well attended. Some of the

- 38.25 hours of CPD offered,
- Cumulative attendance of 2,120 people, and
- AACMAC attendance of 480 people (230 online).

#### **SOCIAL MEDIA**

Being our 50th Anniversary and with the cost of living crisis biting hard, AACMA invested more in social media as we continue to try to help drive more patients to members' clinics. The results and feedback have been extremely positive, which has encouraged us to continue with a similar strategy in 2024. Some of the headline numbers are:

- 74% increase in reach
- 56% increase in "Book Now" clicks

The 5,680 "Book Now" clicks mean that those people clicked on one of our posts, accessed the Practitioner Search to find one of our members, and potentially contacted them to book an appointment.







#### THE PROFESSION

While AACMA continues to experience sustained growth, the overall profession exhibits a pattern of contraction. This is, of course, due to many factors, but AACMA remains hopeful that the CMBA will enact policies that better support practitioners and the profession in the future. As you can see in the table below (based on numbers at the end of September each year) since 2017, AACMA has grown by 8.40% while the CMBA has experienced a decline of 0.61%. It is, in fact, this increase in membership numbers that has allowed AACMA to refrain from raising fees these last five years.

#### **SUMMARY**

At the end of 2023, AACMA was in a very enviable position with significant cash reserves, long-term staff, sustained growth, and a well-functioning Board. There continue to be headwinds in achieving full integration into Allied Health, and Medicare recognition remains a work in progress, but we are building community acceptance, and the business of the association is certainly very strong. The future is bright. It is both a great pleasure and an honor to successfully lead AACMA and, in many ways, the

broader profession, as we strive to build on the previous fifty years by delivering even more for our members. Thank you to a very supportive Board, a dedicated team, and membership base that works so hard to get the best outcomes for all.

Thank you

## **Paul Stadhams**

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

YEAR	CMBA Registered Practitioners	AACMA Membership	% of Profession
2017	4881	1940	39.75%
2018	4897	2055	41.96%
2019	4912	2095	42.65%
2020	4933	2117	42.92%
2021	4901	2114	43.13%
2022	4898	2085	42.57%
2023	4851	2103	43.35%



# MEMBERS OF THE BOARD



WAVENY HOLLAND

President / Staff Liaison /

Membership officer



RICHARD LI
Vice President / International
Relations Officer



ANDREW MATFIN

Chair of Audit and

Risk Committee



MARK VANNIEKERK
Director



LI / LILY FENG
Director



## **DIRECTOR'S REPORT 2023**

The directors present their report on Australian Acupuncture & Chinese Medicine Association Ltd for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

#### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

#### **INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS**

The names of each person who has been a director during the year and to the date of this report are:

#### HOLLAND, WAVENY

Director

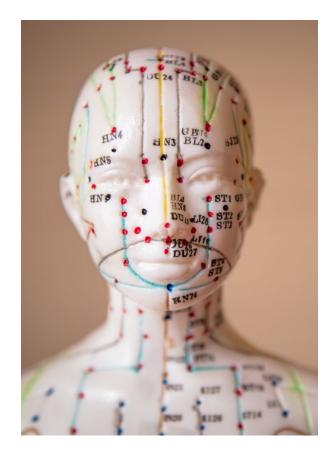
#### QUALIFICATIONS

- · Master of Chinese Medicine (UWS)
- Bachelor of Health Science (Acupuncture) (ACNM)
- Advanced Diploma of Health Science (Acupuncture)
- · Certificate IV An Mo Tui Na (ACNM)
- · Registered Nurse and Midwife (Non-practicing)

#### **EXPERIENCE**

- · Member of AACMA (22 years), AACMA Fellow
- Member Chinese Medicine Reference Group
- Member Profession's Reference Group
- Member WFCMS
- Member Steering Committee WHO ICD-11 Chinese medicine
- · 25 years Clinical Practice in Australia
- QLD State Committee Member (2009 2021)
- Chair QLD State Committee (2011 2014)
- Practitioner/ owner Serendip Natural Healing and Wellness Centre (2003 - Current)
- · Registered with the CMBA
- · Registered with the NMBA





#### LI, RICHARD KE YUAN

Director

## QUALIFICATIONS

- · Bachelor of Medicine (TCM)
- · Certificate of English for Academic Purpose
- Certificate IV Workplace Training and Assessment
- Certificate of Information Technology

#### EXPERIENCE

- Member of AACMA (27years), AACMA, Fellow
- Over 30 years of Clinical Practice in Australia & 5 years Clinical Practice overseas
- Lecturer at Shanghai University of TCM (4 years) & sessional lecturer at Western Sydney University (18 years)
- Vice president, World Federation of Acupuncture Moxibustion Society
- Former Practitioner Member of Chinese Medicine Council of NSW
- · Registered with CMBA
- Clinic Supervisor at Uni-clinic, Western Sydney University (7 years)





#### **MATFIN, ANDREW**

Director

#### QUALIFICATIONS

- Diploma Applied Science (Acupuncture) 1997 ACNM
- · Certificate IV (Oriental Massage) 1996 ACNM
- Master of Health Science (Acupuncture) with Distinction 2012 UWS

#### **EXPERIENCE**

- AACMA member since 1995
- Practicing Acupuncturist since 1997
- Registered Acupuncturist with CMBA since 2012
- AACMA Queensland State Committee 6 years
- AACMA Mentoring Program Mentor 3 years
- Member of WFCMS 5th Council Board
- Governance Training 2020 with a focus on Foundations, Risk, and Finance (AICD)
- Governance Training 2022 with a focus on Association Boards & Governance (Associations Forum)

#### FENG, LI LILY

Director

#### QUALIFICATIONS

- Bachelor of Medicine (TCM) (Shanghai university of Traditional Chinese Medicine 1995
- Master of Public Health (Netherlands school of public and occupational health 2002)

#### **EXPERIENCE**

- Registered medical doctor in China (work in Shanghai Long Hua hospital, teaching hospital of Shanghai TCM University) 1995-2001
- Registered TCM lecturer (worked for shanghai TCM university, international acupuncture training centre) 1995-2001

- Private practice since 2003
- Registered with the CMBA
- Clinical supervisor for RMIT Master of acupuncture & Herbal medicine (2019, 2020)

#### **VANNIEKERK, MARK**

Director (appointed on 28/05/2023)

#### QUALIFICATIONS

- · Adv. Diploma Health Science 1997 T.A.F.E Qld
- Grad Cert Respiratory Science 2004 CSU
- Bachelor of Health Science (Comp Med) 2007 CSU
- Adv. Diploma Applied Science (Acupuncture) 2008 AIAS
- Master of Health Science (TCM) 2013 UWS

#### **EXPERIENCE**

- AACMA member since 2016
- Clinical measurement scientist 21 years' experience Old Health
- · Practicing Acupuncturist 15 years' experience
- Registered Chinese Medicine Practitioner Acupuncture and Chinese Herbal
- Medicine Practitioner CMBA since 2012
- Governance Training 2023 with a focus on Association Boards & Governance

#### SANCHEZ, RODD

Director (retired on 28/05/2023)

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.





#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of Australian Acupuncture & Chinese Medicine Association Ltd during the financial year was regulate, represent and promote the profession of acupuncture and traditional Chinese medicine.

No significant changes in the nature of the Company's activity occurred during the financial year.

#### MEMBERS' GUARANTEE

Australian Acupuncture & Chinese Medicine Association Ltd is a company limited by guarantee. In the event of, and for the purpose of winding up of the company, the amount capable of being called up from each member and any person or association who ceased to be a member in the year prior to the winding up, is limited to \$ 50 for members that are corporations and \$ 50 for all other members, subject to the provisions of the company's constitution.

At 31 December 2023 the collective liability of members was \$ 101,700 (2022: \$ 97,850)

## OPERATING RESULTS AND REVIEW OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR

#### **OPERATING RESULTS**

The profit of the Company after providing for income tax amounted to \$ 54,788 (2022: \$ 79,979).

#### 2. OTHER ITEMS

#### SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company during the year.

#### **FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS AND RESULTS**

Likely developments in the operations of the Company and the expected results of those operations in future financial years have not been included in this report as the inclusion of such information is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Company.

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS**

The Company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulations under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory.

#### MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

NAME OF DIRECTOR	DIRECTOR'S MEETINGS	
	No. Eligible to attend	No. Attended
Holland, Waveny	11	11
Li, Richard Ke Yuan	11	11
Matfin, Andrew	11	11
Sanchez, Rodd	5	5
Feng, Li/Lily	11	11
Mark Vanniekerk	6	6

## INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE OF OFFICERS AND AUDITORS

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of Australian Acupuncture & Chinese Medicine Association Ltd.



## **AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION**

The lead auditor's independence declaration in accordance with section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, for the year ended 31 December 2023 has been received and can be found on page 5 of the financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:

Director:

Holland, Waveny

Company Secretary: .

**Paul Stadhams** 

Dated 7th March 2024



# FINANCIAL REPORT 2023

# AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 TO THE DIRECTORS OF AUSTRALIAN ACUPUNCTURE & CHINESE MEDICINE ASSOCIATION LTD

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 31 December 2022, there have been:

- no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- ii. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

#### INDEPENDENT AUDIT SERVICES

**Chartered Accountants** 



ABN 52 010 020 390

## **Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income**

## For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

		2023	2022
	Note	\$	\$
Revenue	4	1,070,430	1,048,680
Finance income	5	43,758	7,725
Other income	4	67,533	54,787
Board related expenses		(10,408)	(5,792)
Employee benefits expense		(527,794)	(481,061)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(84,996)	(76,332)
AACMAC related expenses		(193,707)	(103,919)
Audit, legal and consultancy fees		(101,914)	(82,708)
Computer related expenses		(11,468)	(9,454)
Directors' fee		(60,000)	(60,200)
Jing-Lou related expenses		(392)	(365)
Office related expenses		(44,924)	(48,113)
Member service expenses		(34,039)	(61,295)
Website related expenses		(24,719)	(25,176)
Other operating expenses		(28,988)	(72,284)
Finance expenses	5	(3,584)	(4,514)
Surplus before income tax Income tax expense		54,788 -	79,979 -
Surplus for the year	_	54,788	79,979
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss when specific conditions are met		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		54,788	79,979



ABN 52 010 020 390

## **Statement of Financial Position**

## As At 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	2,252,597	2,125,127
Trade and other receivables	8	28,513	7,565
Other assets	11	144,810	20,530
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		2,425,920	2,153,222
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	_		
Property, plant and equipment	9	4,513	38,107
Intangible assets	10	129,609	-
Right-of-use assets	12	33,567	58,743
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		167,689	96,850
TOTAL ASSETS		2,593,609	2,250,072
CURRENT LIABILITIES Trade and other payables Lease liabilities Employee benefits Other financial liabilities TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES Lease liabilities Long-term provisions TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES TOTAL LIABILITIES NET ASSETS	13 12 16 15 12 14	378,386 26,841 111,621 784,340 1,301,188 9,498 52,269 61,767 1,362,955 1,230,654	130,484 24,046 79,686 751,383 985,599 36,338 52,269 88,607 1,074,206
EQUITY Retained earnings TOTAL EQUITY	- - -	1,230,654 1,230,654	1,175,866 1,175,866



ABN 52 010 020 390

## **Statement of Changes in Equity**

For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

2023

	Retained Earnings	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 January 2023	1,175,866	1,175,866
Surplus for the year	54,788	54,788
Total comprehensive income	-	
Balance at 31 December 2023	1,230,654	1,230,654
2022		
	Retained Earnings	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 January 2022	1,095,887	1,095,887
Surplus for the year	79,979	79,979
Total comprehensive income	-	
Balance at 31 December 2022	1,175,866	1,175,866



ABN 52 010 020 390

## **Statement of Cash Flows**

For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		•	•
Receipts from customers		1,117,014	1,033,384
Payments to suppliers and employees		(849,836)	(903,135)
Interest received		43,758	7,725
Interest paid	_	(3,584)	(4,514)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	_	307,352	133,460
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		-	450
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	_	(155,836)	(8,290)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	_	(155,836)	(7,840)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Repayment of lease liabilities	_	(24,046)	(36,338)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	_	(24,046)	(36,338)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		127,470	89,282
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	_	2,125,127	2,035,845
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	7	2,252,597	2,125,127



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Australian Acupuncture & Chinese Medicine Association Ltd

ABN 52 010 020 390

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

The financial report covers Australian Acupuncture & Chinese Medicine Association Ltd as an individual entity. Australian Acupuncture & Chinese Medicine Association Ltd is a not-for-profit Company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of Australian Acupuncture & Chinese Medicine Association Ltd is Australian dollars.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

#### 1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

Significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and are consistent with prior reporting periods unless otherwise stated.

#### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### **Accounting policies**

The financial report has been prepared under the historical cost conventions and does not take into account changing money values except to the extent that they are reflected in the revaluation of certain assets.

#### (a) Revenue and other income

#### Revenue from contracts with customers

The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services.

Generally the timing of the payment for sale of goods and rendering of services corresponds closely to the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations, however where there is a difference, it will result in the recognition of a receivable, contract asset or contract liability.

None of the revenue streams of the Company have any significant financing terms as there is less than 12 months between receipt of funds and satisfaction of performance obligations.



ABN 52 010 020 390

### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

#### For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

#### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### (a) Revenue and other income Specific revenue streams

The revenue recognition policies for the principal revenue streams of the Company are:

#### Subscriptions

The Company generates revenue from member subscriptions by delivering a range of services and benefits to support members throughout Australia. Revenue from the provision of membership subscriptions is recognised on a straight-line basis over the financial year. Any prepaid memberships are recognised under liabilities on the statement of financial position.]

## AACMAC Annual Conference, Jing-Luo Royalty Income and Rental Income from State Committee Function

The Company's comprehensive membership package includes marketing, business and professional development support and the essential tools needed to establish and maintain a proactive Company. Revenue is recognised on the transfer of goods to the customer as this is deemed to be the point in time when risks and rewards are transferred and there is no longer any ownership or effective control over the goods.

The Company has determined that no significant financing component exists in respect of the sales and services revenue streams since the period between when the Company transfers a promised good or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

A receivable in relation to these services is recognised when a bill has been invoiced, as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before payment is due.

#### Statement of financial position balances relating to revenue recognition

#### Contract assets and liabilities

Where the amounts billed to customers are based on the achievement of various milestones established in the contract, the amounts recognised as revenue in a given period do not necessarily coincide with the amounts billed to or certified by the customer.

When a performance obligation is satisfied by transferring a promised good or service to the customer before the customer pays consideration or the before payment is due, the Company presents the contract as a contract asset, unless the Company's rights to that amount of consideration are unconditional, in which case the Company recognises a receivable.

When an amount of consideration is received from a customer prior to the entity transferring a good or service to the customer, the Company presents the contract as a contract liability.

#### Contract cost assets

The Company recognises assets relating to the costs of obtaining a contract and the costs incurred to fulfil a contract or set up / mobilisation costs that are directly related to the contract provided they will be recovered through performance of the contract.



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### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

#### For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

#### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### (a) Revenue and other income

#### Statement of financial position balances relating to revenue recognition

Costs to obtain a contract

Costs to obtain a contract are only capitalised when they are directly related to a contract, and it is probable that they will be recovered in the future. Costs incurred that would have been incurred regardless of whether the contract was won are expensed, unless those costs are explicitly chargeable to the customer in any case (whether or not the contract is won).

The capitalised costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the expected life of the contract.

Set-up / mobilisation costs

Costs required to set up the contract, including mobilisation costs, are capitalised provided that it is probable that they will be recovered in the future and that they do not include expenses that would normally have been incurred by the Company if the contract had not been obtained. They are recognised as an expense on the basis of the proportion of actual output to estimated output under each contract. If the above conditions are not met, these costs are taken directly to profit or loss as incurred.

Costs to fulfil a contract

Where costs are incurred to fulfil a contract, they are accounted for under the relevant accounting standard (if appropriate), otherwise if the costs relate directly to a contract, the costs generate or enhance resources of the Company that will be used to satisfy performance obligations in the future and the costs are expected to be recovered then they are capitalised as contract costs assets and released to the profit or loss on an systematic basis consistent with the transfer to the customer of the goods or services to which the asset relates.

#### Provisions relating to contracts with customers

There are no provisions relating to contracts with customers during the year.

#### Financing component of contracts with customers

There are no financing component of contracts with customers during the year.

#### Other income

Other income is recognised on an accruals basis when the Company is entitled to it.

#### (b) Income tax

The Company is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.



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#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

#### For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

#### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### (c) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST.

Cash flows in the statement of cash flows are included on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

#### (d) Property, plant and equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment.

#### Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured using the cost model.

#### Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the Company, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

## Fixed asset class

Depreciation rate

Plant and Equipment

25% - 50%

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

#### (e) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

#### Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.



ABN 52 010 020 390

### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

#### For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

#### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### (e) Financial instruments

#### Financial assets

Classification

On initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories, those measured at:

amortised cost

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

#### Amortised cost

The Company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Interest income, foreign exchange gains or losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis for the following assets:

financial assets measured at amortised cost

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

The Company uses the presumption that an asset which is more than 30 days past due has seen a significant increase in credit risk.

The Company uses the presumption that a financial asset is in default when:

- the other party is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse to the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial assets is more than 90 days past due.

Credit losses are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows expected to be received. This is applied using a probability weighted approach.



ABN 52 010 020 390

### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

#### For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

#### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### (e) Financial instruments

#### Financial assets

#### Trade receivables

Impairment of trade receivables have been determined using the simplified approach in AASB 9 which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses. The Company has determined the probability of non-payment of the receivable and multiplied this by the amount of the expected loss arising from default.

The amount of the impairment is recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised in finance expense. Once the receivable is determined to be uncollectable then the gross carrying amount is written off against the associated allowance.

Where the Company renegotiates the terms of trade receivables due from certain customers, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

Impairment of other financial assets measured at amortised cost are determined using the expected credit loss model in AASB 9. On initial recognition of the asset, an estimate of the expected credit losses for the next 12 months is recognised. Where the asset has experienced significant increase in credit risk then the lifetime losses are estimated and recognised.

#### Financial liabilities

The Company measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The financial liabilities of the Company comprise trade payables and lease liabilities.

#### (f) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period the Company determines whether there is evidence of an impairment indicator for non-financial assets.

Where an indicator exists and regardless for indefinite life intangible assets and intangible assets not yet available for use, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

Where assets do not operate independently of other assets, the recoverable amount of the relevant cash-generating unit (CGU) is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit.

Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.



ABN 52 010 020 390

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

## For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

#### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### (f) Impairment of non-financial assets

Reversal indicators are considered in subsequent periods for all assets which have suffered an impairment loss

#### (g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

#### (h) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a lease exists.

#### Lessee accounting

The non-lease components included in the lease agreement have been separated and are recognised as an expense as incurred.

At the lease commencement, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the Company believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model where cost on initial recognition comprises of the lease liability, initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, estimated cost of removal and restoration less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of assets accounting policy.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be readily determined then the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is remeasured whether there is a lease modification, change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (e.g. CPI) or a change in the Company's assessment of lease term.

Where the lease liability is remeasured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the remeasurement or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

#### Exceptions to lease accounting

The Company has elected to apply the exceptions to lease accounting for both short-term leases (i.e. leases with a term of less than or equal to 12 months) and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.



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### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

## For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

#### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### (i) Employee benefits

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits, those benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

Employee benefits expected to be settled more than one year after the end of the reporting period have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may satisfy vesting requirements. Cashflows are discounted using market yields on high quality corporate bond rates incorporating bonds rated AAA or AA by credit agencies, with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

#### (j) Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

The Company has adopted all standards which became effective for the first time at 31 December 2023, the adoption of these standards has not caused any material adjustments to the reported financial position, performance or cash flow of the Company or refer to Note for details of the changes due to standards adopted.

#### 3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The directors make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

#### Key estimates - impairment of property, plant and equipment

The Company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating conditions specific to the Company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

There are no indicators of impairment with the Company's plant and equipment and right-of-use buildings. As a result, no value-in-use calculations are required.

#### Key estimates - receivables

The receivables at reporting date have been reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that any of the receivables are impaired. An impairment provision is included for any receivable where the entire balance is not considered collectible. The impairment provision is based on the best information at the reporting date.



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#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

#### For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

#### 3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

#### Key judgments - lease term

The lease term is a significant component in the measurement of both the right-of-use asset and lease liability. The judgment is exercised in determining whether there is reasonable certainty that an option to extend the lease or purchase the underlying asset will be exercised, or an option to terminate the lease will not be exercised, when ascertaining the periods to be included in the lease term. In determining the lease term, all facts and circumstances that create an economical incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option, are considered at the lease commencement date. Factors considered may include the importance of the asset to the company's operations; comparison of terms and conditions to prevailing market rates; incurrence of significant penalties; existence of significant leasehold improvements; and the costs and disruption to replace the asset. The Company reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option, if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances.

#### Key judgments - incremental borrowing rate

Where the interest rate implicit in a lease cannot be readily determined, an incremental borrowing rate is estimated to discount future lease payments to measure the present value of the lease liability at the lease commencement date. Such a rate is based on what the company estimates it would have to pay a third party to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset, with similar terms, security, and economic environment.

#### 4 Revenue and Other Income

#### Revenue from continuing operations

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Revenue from contracts with customers (AASB 15)		
- Membership subscription (over time)	811,293	814,835
- AACMAC related income (at a point in time)	224,732	182,267
- Jing-Luo income (at a point in time)	866	104
- Sale of goods (at a point in time)	371	11,096
- State committee function income (at a point in time)	32,405	37,704
- Others (at a point in time)	763	2,674
	1,070,430	1,048,680
Total Revenue	1,070,430	1,048,680
	2023 \$	2022 \$
	Ψ	Ψ
Other Income - others - donations	67,533 -	53,877 910
	67,533	54,787



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## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

## For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

5 Finance Income and Expenses
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	Finance income		
		2023	2022
	Interest income	\$	\$
	Interest income - Assets measured at amortised cost	40 ==0	7.705
	- Assets measured at amortised cost	43,758	7,725
	Total finance income	43,758	7,725
	Finance company		
	Finance expenses		
		2023	2022
		\$	\$
	Interest expense on lease liability	3,584	4,514
	Total finance expenses	3,584	4,514
6	Result for the Year		
	The result for the year includes the following specific expenses:		
	The result for the year monages the removing operant expenses.	2023	2022
		\$	\$
	Cost of sales	10,408	5,792
	Other expenses:		
	Employee benefits expense	527,794	481,061
	Depreciation expense	84,996	76,332
7	Cash and Cash Equivalents		
•	Caon and Caon Equivalents	2023	2022
		\$	\$
	Cash at bank and in hand	2,252,597	2,125,127
		2,252,597	2,125,127
8	Trade and Other Receivables	2023	2022
		2023 \$	\$
	CURRENT	Ψ	Ψ
	CURRENT Trade receivables	_	140
	Deposits	7,425	7,425
	GST receivable	21,088	- , , , , , ,
	Total current trade and other receivables	28,513	7,565
	. Stat. San. Site and direction recorded	20,010	7,000



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## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

## For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

9	Property, Plant and Equipment		
		2023	2022
		\$	\$
	PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
	Plant and equipment		
	At cost	294,229	294,229
	Accumulated depreciation	(289,716)	(256,122)
	Total plant and equipment	4,513	38,107
	Total property, plant and		
	equipment	4,513	38,107

#### (a) Movements in carrying amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

	the end of the current financial year:		
		Plant and Equipment	Total
		\$	\$
	Year ended 31 December 2023		
	Balance at the beginning of year	38,107	38,107
	Depreciation	(33,594)	(29,690)
	Balance at the end of the year	4,513	8,417
10	Intangible Assets		
	Development costs		
	Cost	155,836	-
	Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(26,227)	-
	Net carrying value	129,609	-
	Total Intangible assets	129,609	-
11	Other Assets	2023	2022
		2023 \$	\$
		4	φ
	CURRENT	144,810	20,530
	Prepayments	<del></del>	
		144,810	20,530



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## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

#### For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

#### 12 Leases

#### Company as a lessee

The Company has leases over the office premises where the Company operates. The lease has provided the Company with the right-of-use for 3 years from 2nd May 2022 to 1st May 2025.

Information relating to the lease in place and associated balances and transactions are provided below.

Terms and conditions of leases

Lease of Suite 6A, Groud Floor, 50-56 Sanders Street. The annual rent is \$27,000 plus GST in the first year with a subsequent increment of 3.5% over the lease term of 2 years. As at 31 December 2023 there are 1 years and 4 months remaining on the lease with no option to renew option. The office premises are restricted to the principal activities of the Company.

#### Right-of-use assets

	Buildings	Total
	\$	\$
Year ended 31 December 2023		
Balance at beginning of year	58,743	58,743
Depreciation charge	(25,176)	(25,176)
Balance at end of year	33,567	33,567

#### Lease liabilities

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows is shown in the table below:

	< 1 year \$	1 - 5 years \$	Total undiscounted lease liabilities \$	Lease liabilities included in this Statement Of Financial Position
2023 Lease liabilities	28,597	9,641	38,238	36,339
2022 Lease liabilities	27,630	38,238	65,868	60,384



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## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

## For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

#### 12 Leases

#### Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

The amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income relating to interest expense on lease liabilities and short-term leases or leases of low value assets are shown below:

		2023	2022
		\$	\$
	Interest expense on lease liabilities	3,584	4,514
		3,584	4,514
13	Trade and Other Payables		
		2023	2022
		\$	\$
	CURRENT		
	Trade payables	232,045	8,701
	GST payable	84,102	72,772
	Sundry payables and accrued expenses	62,239	49,011
		378,386	130,484

Trade and other payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 30 days. The carrying value of trade and other payables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

14	Provisions

	Trovisions	2023 \$	2022 \$
	NON-CURRENT		
	Make Good Provision	52,269	52,269
		52,269	52,269
		Make Good Provision	Total
		\$	\$
	Current		
	Opening balance at 1 January 2023	52,269	52,269
	Balance at 31 December 2023	52,269	52,269
15	Contract Liabilities		
		2023	2022
		\$	\$
	CURRENT		
	Prepaid memberships	784,340	751,383
	Total	784,340	751,383



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## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

## For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

#### 16 Employee Benefits

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Current liabilities		
Provision for employee benefits	111,62	79,686
	111,62°	79,686

#### 17 Financial Risk Management

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks trhough its use of financial instruments.

The Company's overall risk management plan seeks to minimise potential adverse effects due to the unpredictability of financial markets

The most significant financial risks to which the Company is exposed to are disclosed below.

## Specific risks

Liquidity risk

#### Financial instruments used

Other reeivable

Cash at bank

Trade and other payable

Lease liability

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Financial assets		
Held at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,252,597	2,125,127
Trade and other receivables	28,513	7,565
Total financial assets	2,281,110	2,132,692
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	255,434	190,868
Total financial liabilities	255,434	190,868

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## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

#### For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

## 17 Financial Risk Management Objectives, policies and processes

The Board of Directors have overall responsibility for the establishment of Australian Acupuncture & Chinese Medicine Association Ltd's financial risk management framework. This includes the development of policies covering specific areas such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, credit risk and the use of derivatives.

Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and Australian Acupuncture & Chinese Medicine Association Ltd's activities.

The day-to-day risk management is carried out by Australian Acupuncture & Chinese Medicine Association Ltd's finance function under policies and objectives which have been approved by the Board of Directors. The Chief Executive Officer has been delegated the authority for designing and implementing processes which follow the objectives and policies. This includes monitoring the levels of exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risk and assessment of market forecasts for interest rate and foreign exchange movements.

The Board of Directors receives monthly reports which provide details of the effectiveness of the processes and policies in place.

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the Company's management of working capital and the finance charges and principal repayments on its debt instruments. It is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Company's policy is to ensure that it will always have sufficient cash to allow it to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due. The Company maintains cash and marketable securities to meet its liquidity requirements for up to 30- day periods. Funding for long-term liquidity needs is additionally secured by an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to sell long-term financial assets.

The Company manages its liquidity needs by carefully monitoring scheduled debt servicing payments for long-term financial liabilities as well as cash-outflows due in day-to-day business.

Liquidity needs are monitored in various time bands, on a day-to-day and week-to-week basis, as well a rolling 30-day projection. Long-term liquidity needs for a 180-day and a 360-day period is identified monthly.

At the reporting date, these reports indicate that the Company expected to have sufficient liquid resources to meet its obligations under all reasonably expected circumstances and will not need to draw down any of the financing facilities.



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## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

#### For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

#### 18 Members' Guarantee

The Company is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is a Company limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$ 50 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the Company. At 31 December 2023 the number of members was 2,034 (2022: 1,957).

#### 19 Key Management Personnel Disclosures

The remuneration paid to key management personnel of the Company is \$54,115 (2022: \$60,200).

#### 20 Auditors' Remuneration

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Remuneration of the auditor for: - auditing or reviewing the financial statements	8,000	7,500
Total	8,000	7,500

#### 21 Contingencies

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 31 December 2023 (31 December 2022: None).

#### 22 Related Parties

### (a) The Company's main related parties are as follows:

Key management personnel - refer to Note 19.

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or significantly influenced by those key management personnel or their close family members.

#### (b) Transactions with related parties

There are no related party transactions identified during the year.

## (c) Loans to/from related parties

There are no loans to or from related parties identified during the year.



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## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

## For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

#### 23 Events After the End of the Reporting Period

The financial report was authorised for issue on 26<sup>th</sup> Feb 2024 by the Board of Directors.

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

#### 24 Statutory Information

The registered office and principal place of business of the company is: Australian Acupuncture & Chinese Medicine Association Ltd Suite 6A, 50-56 Sanders Street
Upper Mount Gravatt
QLD 4112



ABN 52 010 020 390

## **Directors' Declaration**

The directors of the Company declare that:

- The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 6 to 27, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
  - a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards Simplified Disclosure Standard; and
  - give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 December 2023 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Company.
- 2. In the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Director .....

Company Secretary:...
Holland, Waveny

Stadhams, Paul

Dated: 26th February 2024

## REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

#### **Australian Acupuncture & Chinese Medicine Association Ltd**

## Independent Audit Report to the members of Australian Acupuncture & Chinese Medicine Association Ltd

#### Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Australian Acupuncture & Chinese Medicine Association Ltd (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Company is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 December 2023 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards Simplified Disclosures and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so

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## REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

INDEPENDENT AUDIT SERVICES **Chartered Accountants** 

Jiahui (Jeremiah) Thum Diretor

Brisbane, QLD

Dated this 26th day of February 2024

